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Designation of Lectotype of *Deudorix diopites* HEWITSON  
from the Philippines, with New Status of  
*Rapala alcetas* (STAUDINGER) (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)

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The identification of *Deudorix diopites* HEWITSON, 1869, has posed a difficult problem for me.

HEWITSON (1869: suppl. p. 11, pl. suppl. V, figs. 52, 53 ♀, 54 ♂) described and figured a so-called male and two females "in the Collection of George Semper and W. C. Hewitson, from the Philippines". The "male" (fig. 54) is in the British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH), and according to Lt. Col. J. N. ELIOT, who has examined it, it is a female of *Rapala nissa* (KOLLAR, [1844]) with a barely perceptible, small orange discal patch on the forewing (not shown in the figure), which agrees closely with some examples from northeast India. It bears a single label/Philippines. Hewitson Coll. 79-69. *Deudorix diopites* 3/. There is no evidence to suggest that HEWITSON obtained it from SEMPER and, in ELIOT's opinion, the locality "Philippines" is certainly incorrect and the butterfly furnishes an example of the frequent mislabelling of 19th Century specimens.

The two females *ex* SEMPER Coll. have been found in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a. M. (SMF), and with the kind permission of Dr. H. SCHRÖDER were taken on loan by Mr. C. G. TREADAWAY to BMNH where they were examined by ELIOT and photographed by Mr. B. D'ABRERA. I have examined D'ABRERA's colour transparencies and have found that one of the specimens is certainly the female of the species usually known as *Rapala alcetas* (STAUDINGER, 1889). ELIOT (pers. comm.) agrees with this identification. It bears a cotype label, a label reading "336" which clearly refers to the number given for *R. diopites* in SEMPER's book and is therefore equivalent to an identification, and a label reading "Camiguin de Luzon". I think it is very probable that it served as model for SEITZ's figure pl. 160, fig. i8 (good figure) and possibly also for HEWITSON's fig. 52. The other specimen is also a female, and may be an aberration of *alcetas* or conceivably a distinct species of which the male is unknown. It is virtually certain that it served as the model for HEWITSON's fig. 53 and possibly also for his fig. 52; but neither figure represents it accurately — a common fault in HEWITSON's figures which are often little better than caricatures.

It is understood that D'ABRERA will figure both specimens in his forthcoming volume of "Butterflies of the Oriental Region".

As HEWITSON did not specifically designate a type it is necessary to select a lectotype in order to decide whether the name *diopites* should apply to *R. nissa*, in which case it would become the senior name for the Indo-Burmese subspecies currently known as *ranta* SWINHOE, 1897, or to the species known as *R. alcetas*, which

the name would replace. As *diopites* has hitherto been used only in connection with the Philippine fauna, I have decided to select as the lectotype the SEMPER female, which is labelled with the locality "Camiguin de Luzon", thereby restricting the name to the species hitherto known as *R. alcetas*. In consequence the taxa of this species should in future be treated as follows.

*Rapala diopites diopites* (HEWITSON)

*Deudorix diopites* HEWITSON, 1869, Suppl. p. 11, suppl. pl. V, *partim*, figs. 52 and 53 ♀, *nec* 54 "♂", *recte* ♀. lectotype ♀, (SMF), Philippines, Camiguin de Luzon, here designated, [examined by colour transparency].

*Rapala diopites* (HEWITSON): SEMPER, 1890: 224–225. "Babuyanes".

*Rapala diopites* (HEWITSON): FRUHSTORFER, 1912: 260. "Babuyanes".

*Rapala diopites* (HEWITSON): SEITZ, 1926: 1003, *partim*, pl. 160, fig. i8 [♀], *nec* pl. 146B, fig. e5 "♂", *recte* ♀. "Philippines".

Type-materials. Described from 3 specimens consisting of 2 ♀♀ and 1 "♂" *recte* ♀ from "the Philippines". As already stated I now designate as lectotype a female *ex* SEMPER Coll. labelled /336/Cotypus [red, in print]/Camiguin de Luzon [in print]/ which is probably the model of SEITZ's pl. 160, fig. i8. The other female *ex* SEMPER Coll. labelled /Deudorix diopites [in hand]/Deudorix diopites Hew. [in hand]/239/336/is probably the model of HEWITSON's fig. 52 and 53. The lectotype and SEMPER's other specimen will be figured by D'ABRERA.

*Distribution.* Camiguin I. (North coast of Luzon).

*Rapala diopites alcetas* (STAUDINGER) **stat. n.**

*Deudorix alcetas* STAUDINGER, 1889, 119–120. Syntypes: 5 ♂♂, Palawan.

*Rapala alcetas* (STAUDINGER): SEMPER, 1890: 225.

*Rapala alcetas* (STAUDINGER): FRUHSTORFER, 1912: 255.

*Rapala alcetas alcetas* (STAUDINGER): SEITZ, 1926: 1005.

*Rapala alcetas* (STAUDINGER): KAWAZOÉ, 1973: 91.

Type-materials. From the description of STAUDINGER, 5 ♂♂ from Palawan are syntypes. They should be in the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität (MNHU), East Berlin, if not destroyed during the last War.

Specimens examined. Palawan: Palawan, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 25. xii. 1978 (Y. TAKANAMI); Buduya Maoyon, 2 ♀♀, 29–30. xii. 1984 (G. RAMOS), 7 ♂♂ 1 ♀, 29–31, xii. 1984 (S. OSADA); Olanguan, 2 ♂♂, 1. vii. 1983 (G. DACASIN).

*Distribution.* Palawan.

*Remarks.* In the male, the underside ground colour is more reddish than in the Luzon–Mindanao race, so far as I have examined.

*Rapala diopites alcetina* SEMPER **stat. n.**

*Rapala alcetas* (STAUDINGER): SEMPER, 1890: 225, pl. 33, figs. 23 ♂, 24 ♀.

*Rapala alcetas* var. *alcetina* SEMPER, 1890: 225. Syntypes 10 ♂ ♀, Bohol, Camiguin de Mindanao, south-east Mindanao.

*Rapala alcetas bandatara* FRUHSTORFER, 1912: 255. Lectotype ♂ (BMNH), Basilan, here designated [examined by J. N. ELIOT]. **Syn. n.**

*Rapala alcetas alcetas* (STAUDINGER): SEITZ, 1926: 1005.

*Rapala alcetas bandatara* FRUHSTORFER: SEITZ, 1926: 1005, pl. 160, fig. c6 ♂, c7 ♀.

*Rapala manea bandatara* FRUHSTORFER: CORBET, 1939: 111.

*Rapala alcetas alcetina* SEMPER: TITE, 1969: 56. "Bohol, Mindanao".

*Rapala tara ashinensis* MURAYAMA & OKAMURA, 1973: 16, figs. 20–21 ♂, 22–23 ♀.

Holotype ♂ (OKAMURA Coll.), Ashin [Asin Hot Springs, central-west Luzon].

[Synonymized by KAWAZOÉ (1973) as *Rapala alcetas* (STAUDINGER)].

[examined by colour transparency].

*Rapala alcetas* (STAUDINGER): KAWAZOÉ, 1973: 91, figs. 1 ♂ (as "type-specimen preserved in BMNH" from "Palawan"), 2 ♀ "Palawan".

Type-materials. *alcetina*: 10 specimens (♂ ♀) are syntypes which may be preserved in SMF. *bandatara*: Described from "1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ Coll. FRUHSTORFER". These are syntypes, since nobody has nominated a lectotype.

There is a male specimen placed as type of *bandatara* in BMNH, so I here designate this specimen as lectotype. The lectotype ♂, preserved in BMNH, bears the following labels/Type H. T. [BMNH red]/Type [Fruhstorfer orange]/Philippinen Bazilan II - III, 98 Doherty ex coll. H. Fruhstorfer/bandatara Fr. [in pencil in Corbet's hand]/Fruhstorfer Coll. B. M. 1933 - 131/. *ashinensis*: Holotype ♂ and paratypes 1 ♂ 1 ♀, captured by Dr. H. OKAMURA at Asin Hot Springs, C. W. Luzon on April 4. 1972, are all in the OKAMURA Collection (Kobe).

Specimens examined. Luzon: Cabugao, Ilocos Sur, 1 ♀, 4. i. 1984 (T. SHIRAISHI); Quezon National Park, 1 ♂, 27. iv. 1984 (S. OSADA). Marinduque: 8 ♂ ♂ 2 ♀ ♀, xii. 1978, iv. 1980, 8. v. 1980 (Y. TAKANAMI), 15. i. 1981, vii. 1981. Negros: Amlan, 1 ♀, 29. iv. 1979 (Y. TAKANAMI). Leyte: Catomon, 1 ♂, 1. vii. 1978. Dinagat: 2 ♂ ♂, ii. 1984 (N. TOLEDO). Mindanao: Surigao, 2 ♂ ♂, 7. ii. 1978 (Y. TAKANAMI), 1 ♂ 1 ♀, iii. 1982, ix. 1982; Masara Mainit, 1 ♂, 5. i. 1981 (S. OSADA); Mt. Apo, 1 ♀, v. 1983.

*Distribution.* Luzon, Marindugue, Mindoro, Guimaras, Negros, Bohol, Camotes, Leyte, Panaon, Dinagat, Camiguin de Mindanao, Mindanao, Basilan, ? Jolo Is. (STAUDINGER).

*Remarks.* SEMPER described as *alcetina* a small variety, in which the male lacks the usual purple gloss on the upperside of both wings and both sexes are lighter on the underside, with a more or less developed marginal row of small, black, inwardly white-edged spots on the hindwing. An "*alcetina*" specimen figured in SEITZ (1922, pl. 160, fig. d2 un.), probably female, is a different species from "*alcetas*" and is presumably the same species as FRUHSTORFER's (1912) "*Rapala diopites sthenas*" and "*Rapala dienece valeria*". There is also an unnamed species, from Mindanao, which is similar to "*alcetas*" but has no purple gloss and has an obscure orange discal patch on the

upperside forewing. I think it possible that examples of this unnamed species as well as females of *sthenas* may be included among SEMPER's syntypes of *alcetina*. But until I have had the opportunity to examine all SEMPER's syntypes and to designate a lectotype from them I cannot be certain of the correct application of his name. I therefore use *alcetina* only tentatively as the subspecific name for the populations of *diopites* flying throughout the Philippines excluding Palawan and Babuyan.

It is clear that SEMPER intended the name of *alcetina* to be used in an infrasubspecific sense. Unfortunately TITE (1969: 56) used it as the name for the subspecies in Bohol, Mindanao. Although his action is considered to have been invalid that time it is now obligatory under the new 1985 edition of the Code Article 45 (g) (ii) (1) to treat *alcetina* as a subspecific name under the authorship of SEMPER and date 1890.

CORBET erred in saying that *bandatara* is a subspecies of *manea*, and it is doubtful if *bandatara* is separable from "*alcetas*" from Mindanao (ELIOT, pers. comm.). Here I provisionally treat *bandatara* and *ashinensis* as synonyms of *alcetina*, but they remain as available names for the populations of Basilan and Luzon respectively if these can be shown to differ constantly from each other and from the populations of Bohol and Mindanao. Furthermore, if the debatable name *alcetina* can be shown not to apply to a form of *diopites*, then *bandatara* is the earliest name which might replace it.

The type-series of STAUDINGER's butterflies are, if existing, in MNHU. Thus it must be supposed that the "type specimen" of *alcetas* figured by KAWAZOÉ (1973) in BMNH is not the one of STAUDINGER's syntypes. According to ELIOT, there is no type of *alcetas* in BMNH, but there is a male specimen of "*alcetas*" labelled/Philipinen Semp./Origin. [pink]/Type P. T. [BMNH green]/213/ex coll. Hamilton Durce 1919/Joicey Bequest Brit. Mus. 1934-120/. There is also a similarly labelled female. He adds that he imagines KAWAZOÉ's photographs are of this male *ex* SEMPER Collection, and that the specimens probably did not come from Palawan.

FRUHSTORFER (1912: 255) described *Rapala alcetas ingana* from North Borneo, but CORBET (1939: 111) has placed *ingana* as a subspecies of *R. manea*, action confirmed as correct by ELIOT (pers. comm.) who has examined the type.

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## 摘 要

フィリピン産シジミチョウ *Deudorix diopites* HEWITSON の後模式の指定  
およびそれに伴う *Rapala alcetas* (STAUDINGER) の新位置 (高波雄介)

同定の確立していなかった *Deudorix diopites* HEWITSON の後模式の指定を行い、また、それが従来 *Rapala alcetas* (STAUDINGER) として扱われたものと同一種であるため、その再検討も含め以下のように学名を変更した。

*Rapala diopites diopites* (HEWITSON, 1869)

分布. Camiguin I. (Luzon).

*Rapala diopites alcetas* (STAUDINGER, 1889) **stat. n.**

分布. Palawan.

*Rapala diopites alcetina* SEMPER, 1890 **stat. n.**

Synonyms: *Rapala alcetas bandatara* FRUHSTORFER, [1912] **syn. n.**

*Rapala tara ashinensis* MURAYAMA & OKAMURA, 1973

分布. Luzon, Marinduque, Mindoro, Guimaras, Negros, Bohol, Camotes, Leyte, Panaon, Dinagat, Camiguin de Mindanao, Mindanao, Basilan.

なお、*alcetina* の総模式には *diopites* とは別の複数の種が含まれている可能性があり、今回これについては調査しえなかったため、その位置付けは暫定的なものである。